SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Cosino—Prince Melliussicm, S.P. M. Madison Squares 3 heartro—The Rajah, 150 P. M. Spracer's Paince Mill Vallety, 2 and S.P. M. Theatec Comique—Mullipsi Guard Ball, 2 and S.P. M.

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What Has He Done !

What has he done? This is the question that naturally occurs to people when they hear the name of a new candidate for the Presidency. They want to read a record of his achievements.

The question, indeed, is not inappropriate as applied to the names of some candidates

who are by no means new. A number of men have been loudly and persistently paraded before the public as "likely" candidates for the Democratic nomination, whose public services really amount to nothing worthy of consideration. They have held certain offices, for longer or shorter periods, honestly and ereditably, but without giving any sign of remarkable abillty, to say nothing of originality or genius. They are simply commonplace men, with

commonplace minds. They are not the sort of men from whom a Democratic President should be selected. Give us a candidate whose blography will be a conclusive answer to the voters who ask. "What has he done?"

The Negroes Hold the Balance o Power.

We invite attention to the fact that the negro voters hold the balance of power in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut. That is to say there has not been an election carried by the Republican party in any of these five States during the past three years which would not have been lost had the negro voters voted the Democratic ticket.

By the census of 1850, the number of colored males of twenty-one years and over in the several States was as follows:

New York	20,05
Pennsylvania	23,11
Ohic	21.70
Indiana	
Connecticut	

New York was Republican in 1880 and in 1881. A change of 11,000 votes in 1880 and of 7,000 in 1881 would have given it to the Democrats.

Pennsylvania was Republican in 1880 and in 1881. A change of 18,000 votes in 1880 and of 3,500 in 1881 would have given the State to the Democrats.

Ohlo was Republican in 1880 and in 1881. Either year a change of 13,000 votes from Republican to Democratic would have elected the Democratic candidates. Indiana was Republican in 1880; the Demo-

erats, however, needed less than 3,500 Republican votes in order to win. Connecticut was Republican in 1880.

change of 1,500 votes would have made the State Democratic. All five States were Democratic in 1882.

The negro voters are beginning to under stand their power. Education and the changed conditions of labor have opened their eyes. Thousands of industrious and frugal negroes have become owners of real estate in nearly all the Southern States, and the opportunity is open to thrifty labor to extend this propeletorship constantly. The day is not far distant when the colored voters in the South will no longer be driven to the potls in flocks to vote the Republican ticket. North or South, when they clearly understand their strength, and know how to use it wisely and patriotically, they will be able to protect all their rights and to get full recognition for a power that is not to be disregarded.

The Disturbances in Spain.

Those of our esteemed contemporaries who wait to hear from London before venturing to express an opinion on European events were entrapped into a ludierous misconception of the purport of the recent republican rising at Badnies. It ought to be well known by this time that, under the present management of the London Times, its Continental correspondents, and especially those stationed at Paris and Berlin, are zealous advocates of reactionary ideas, and it is sufficiently obvious that the representative of that newspaper in Spain follows in their footsteps. He obligingly adopted the official report, concocted for the purpose of discrediting the revolt and depreciating its significance by describing it as a mere attempt at robbery. Not the slightest evidence was offered to sustain the charge, which, by the way, has been abandoned; and within twenty-four hours the cable brought news of other risings in various parts of Spain, which attest the existence of a widespread republican conspiracy. That we are yet far from knowing the worst, and that little confidence can be placed in telegrams emanating from the Spanish Government, and confirmed by the Times correspondent, is plain enough from the extraordinary measures of repression which the SAGASTA Ministry have found it necessary to take. Nothing but the imminent danger of a revolution could justify the suspension of constitutional guarantees by an arbitrary decree, which proclaims a state of slege in many parts of the peninsula and consigns civitians as well as soldiers to the tender mercies of courts martial.

right of revolution on the part of Spanish sympathy by the friends of free institutions throughout the world. Experience has shown the hopelessness of expecting material reforms of the reactionary Constitution of 1876 from the present Prime Minister, Sagasta, trammelled as he is by the cliqu of Generals and Conservative politicians, led alone he overthrew Canovas and commands a majority of the Senate. Even if the young King, ALPHONSO XII., who, of course, is a mere tool in the hands of the politicians who crested him, should be forced by SAGASTA to dissolve the present Cortes and call together a constitutional assembly for the purpose of framing an organic law reproducing the liberal provisions enacted in 1869, it is doubtful whether the Spanish people could be permanently reconciled to the existing monarchy. The position of ALPHONSO XII. is incurably weakened by the circumstances of his accession, for he owes his crown nothing but a contemptuous disregard of the popular will by a military coup d'état. Had he been invited to ascend the throne as AMADEO was, by a large majority of the Cortes, his title would at least have been as sound as that by which a Coburg prince rules undisturbed in Belgium, or as that by which the house of Han-

him do what he will, the young and wayward son of ISABELLA II, will always be regarded with invincible distrust, for he can no more refuse to recognize his debt to Campos and the men who made him than NAPOLEON III, could shake off his shameful obligations to MORNY, PERSIGNY, and the other conspirators of the 2d of December.

No well-informed person doubts that Sa GASTA was at one time sincerely gratified at the substitution of a republican for a monarchical form of government; and although he may now be counted on to serve loyally the King who has given him his confidence, he has earnestly endeavored to conciliate that large section of Liberals who in Spain, as in other countries, might be supposed to care more about substantial liberties than about the specific title conferred on the Chief Magistrate. But even his preliminary steps in that direction have encountered vehement opposition on the part of his Conservative allies, and all material improvement is effeetually barred by the barsh restric tions of the organic law. He has publicly confessed his inability to restore the Constitution of 1869, and by that avowal he destroyed the last hope of compromise with the liberal sentiment of the peninsula. The attempt of SERRANO to organize a new party, under the name of dynastic democrats, to carry out the programme which the present Premier had rejected, never had a chance of success, for neither prince nor people have any reason to trust the ex-Dictator. For some time, therefore, it has been evident that ZORILLA was right in declaring any species of compromise with Alphonso XII, impracticable, and the lines are now sharply drawn between the partisans of a monarchy that represent nothing but a coup detat and the friends of free institutions. In our time, happily, the controversy thus begun can have but one ending, though the triumph of the revolutionists may be for a time deferred. The very measures found necessary for the temporary suppression of the republican uprising will ruin the monarchy in popular esteem. Nothing could more forcibly recall to public remembrance the illegal nature of its origin and the flimsiness of its pretence to rest on anything but bayonets than the summary suspension, by royal decree, of even the meagre rights guaranteed to Spanish citizens by the detested Constitution of 1876.

Dorsey Proposed as a Candidate.

That Stalwart Republican journal, the Deer Tribion, proposes that "STEPHEN W. Dorsey of Arkansas, Colorado, Judge Wy-LIE's court, and New Mexico" should be taken up by the Democrats as a candidate for Vice-President.

This will not answer. Mr. Dorsey still re mains a Republican, and the Democrats will not have him. Yet we will say that there is one reason why we should prefer him as a candidate before many other members of the Republican party. He is not a hypoerite. He had no hand in that shameful episode of our history, the Fraudulent Administration. He neither aided in steeling the Presidency in 1876, nor did to cover himself with disgrace by taking office under the Fraud. The worst offences alleged against

him are small in comparison to that. But it is impossible that Mr. Donsey should ever be a Democratic candidate. We do not like his style. We cannot telerate his methods. The Republicans like them. They believe in them. After the election of 1880 they gave Dorsey a splendid banquet in this city to celebrate his success in achieving the election of GARPIELD and ARTHUR. At that banquet Gen. ARTHUR presided, and made the chief speech. In praising Dorsey, he dwelt with great propriety on the most effective agency that had been employed in the election. That agency ARTHUR then described as "soap." By this word he meant the bribery of voters.

GARFIELD'S and AUTHUR'S election was bought, and if it had not been bought they could not have had it. In Indiana Dorsky applied soap to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The amount which he caused to be paid out there is stated at \$400,000. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn bribery was also practised under his direction. He confesses that something like a hundred thousand dollars was expended here immediately before the election, and that the malority Against Gen. HANCOCK in this State was thus created. Dorsey had at his disposal a vast corruption fund, and he used it without scruple in buying votes; while the chief Republicans, who knew all the facts, united to do him honor and to glorify an election which they had gained by "soap."

For this sort of politics we have no feeling but seorn and hatred. We would rather be beaten forever than use such means.

Turn out the rascals! Clear out the den of thieves! The Republican party must go!

A Fine Political Opportunity.

There are two ways of achieving influence as a political leader in this community. One way is by bargaining in offices, patronage, and votes. Unworthy as is this method, it has been too frequently practised, with a certain measure of success, by New York politicians, both Republican and Democratic.

The other way is by the faithful, honest and able performance of political or official duties. A man becomes known in his party as sagacious in his advice and far-seeing in his predictions. He insists that principles shall not be sacrificed in the pursuit of party ends. By and by his intelligence, integrity, and capacity for leadership cause him to be chosen to some office-perhaps a comparatively insignificant one. He does his work This resolute resort to the fundamental there just as well as he knows how, deeming it his duty first of all to be a thoroughly Republicans should be looked upon with good public servant. Promotion follows to some place of commanding influence, and we flud him not a machine manager, but an honorable party leader, respected even by

his political opponents. To seek advancement in this way is a praiseworthy ambition. Many aspirants start right; but do not keep on. There comes a by Marshal Campos, through whose aid time when it is difficult for them to understand that their political interests in the highest sense may demand what seems to be a sacrifice of their party interests for the time be ing. Then is the true test of character. Only those who show by their action under such circumstances that they propose to make fidelity to principle a fundamental rule of their political conduct can ever attain the

highest success. One of the finest opportunities ever offered to a New York politician thus to distinguish himsellis now presented to Mr. Hubert O THOMPSON, the Commissioner of Public Works, as a member of the New Aqueduct Commission. "Nothing," says the New York Times, "that he can hope to achieve in polities, or, indeed, in any other walk in life, could redound so much to his personal credit as to have this great public work accomplished in the best manner, at the least cost, and with

entire freedom from any kind of jobbery." We are sure Mr. THOMPSON appreciates the truth of this observation, and, in spite of all over is persetted to reign in England. Let | predictions to the contrary, we confidently

expect him to show that he is worthy of the great trust which the people have committed to his charge.

Righting the Great Wrong. An esteemed correspondent favors us with

the subjoined communication: "Ye ran Entron or Tan Bun-Sir: I spent the mon of July in the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, combining business with pleasure. During my trip I took pains to ascertain from prominent Democrate the sentiments of the people in the States named with reference to the candidates of the Democratic

party in the next Presidential campaign.
"I found an almost unbroken preference expressed for the old ticket, Tilbus and Humpaicus. This feeling is remarkable in view of the fact that in the Cincinnat Convention these three States, North Carolina possible excepted, were bitterly opposed to Mr. Tituare. "It would seem from the indications of public opinion

in the South, as in other portions of our country, that no sarthly power but his own will can prevent the nomination of this grand old statesman at the next Democratic National Convention. As certain as a just Go reigns in heaven, the great crime of 1870 will be avenged by the American people, who, more than Mr. Tilbes himself, feel that they were defrauded out of their choice for the Presidency. The nomination of Tilds, should be made by acciamation, and if he refuse to ac

We print this letter of our friend because expresses a public sentiment that is well nigh universal among members of the Demo-

cratic party in all sections of the country. We think, however, that the idea of our correspondent that, while Mr. TILDEN is not willing to be the candidate himself, he should be called upon to name the man, will not receive the same approbation as the rest of his interesting letter. While the Democratic party honors its great men, it ought never o go so far as to commit to any one of them

the selection of its standard bearers. The way to right the wrong of 1876 is nominate and elect a man who will reform the Government and shake up the dry bones as Mr. TILDEN would have done.

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN is very much that sort of a man.

We have of late heard of so many murder ers displaying so much religious ecstasy or the gallows that we are surprised at the report of the last scenes in the life of OSTRANDER, who was hanged in Utica yesterday. He did not ejoice in his salvation, or shout over the prospect of glory, or deliver an edilying exhorta ion to his poor fellow sinners from the scaffold. On the contrary, he had warned off the preachers, and just before death protested against their praying for him, though ever after he had done so, one of them thwarted his desires by offering prayer at the gallows Then he indulged in denunciation and profanity according to the reports, ending with the words, "Life is of no good to me. wretch! OSTEANDER was truer to himsel yesterday than if he had ended his career with all the cant that so often decorates the hangman's noose.

President ARTHUR is gaining some persona knowledge of the red men during his summer travels. His first experience was with the remnants of a band in Florida, headed by Tox TIGERTAIL whose winning manners so affected Secretary CHANDLES that this naval here gave him a jackknife. Now the Dewident has re ceived a visit free the Shoshones and Arapa hoos; and this time SHARP NORK has presented to the President a pony, thus rather outdoing in munificence Mr. CHANDLER's gift of a knife

The imperial interview at Ischl being over, the question will arise as to what new mischief was brewed there; and several people will no doubt soon pretend to know all about it having been able to tap the confidence of the two Emperors.

While doubt is now expressed as to the fate of CETYWAYO, it is by no means clear that he courted safety on the battlefield. In one of greater than that which I felt when impris oned; I might say that I was better off when ! was in bondage than now." The Aborigines Protective Society lately expressed regret t the Earl of DERBY that in reducing CETYWAYO'S domains the very choicest parts of Zululand had been taken from him. The committee however, got no satisfaction from Lord DERBY; and whether CETYWAYO is dead or alive, there is little hope for the immediate peace and prosperity of his people.

It is an abominable item from Vicksburg about the lynching of three colored men on the | not an important one to the victim. If Switzcharge of cheating railroad contractors in the supply of hands. If the lynching was done by he railroad contractors, or at their tion, they ought to be hanged; and it is for the interest of every decent man in Mississippi that they be brought to punishment. Missis sippi has laws that ought to be enforced against these cowardly and rufflanly lynchers.

The sleepy Connecticut man who claims to have dozed since last Christmas, but who is now wide awake again, cannot receive any thing like a seven or eight months' record for the drowsy championship, as some of his friends seem to demand. The comatose condition into which he fell as a result of sunstroke. followed by malaria fever, was not without its precedents; and again, although he may have exhibited no consciousness for two months, he was fed carefully, and in March showed signs of animation. Two months more clapsed and then he was regularly taken out of bed, though he slept nearly all day. In June he made unaided visits to the pantry; in July school "Whon" to the cry of a passing teams ter; and a few days ago he stole out of the ouse at night and walked all the way to Bridgeport, where, next morning, he danced and smoked when requested to do so by the police, until taken home by his father, who had come in search of him. His case is no doubt a queer one, and his disposition to take naps surpasses even that of the fat boy in "Pickwick." But of positively unbroken slumber he can hardly claim a much greater stretch than two nonths, if the facts would even give him that,

A heavy vote, last Monday, followed the ong and exciting canvass in the Cherokee Nation. The contest between the Nationals whose candidate for Chief was BUSHTHEAD, the present incumbent, and the Unions, whose candidate was Thompson, seems to have been close, while an Independent party in the Going Snake district complicated it there. The Chero kee Advocate, in reviewing the field before the election, said:

"We trust that there will be sobriety and good feeling among the candidates and votars throughout the Nation; that there will be a full and honest vote cast and restricted that there will be no cause for complaint of complaint of the popular will be positived in the popular will be positived in given that we will be possible to the popular will be positived in a country of the other conterred with becoming underly and with a resolution to fill it to the best of his ability.

This is good advice, which the Cherokees seem to have followed in part, at least, as the election, though exciting, is said to have passed off quietly.

It is to be hoped, in the interest of morality, that the charges brought against one of the keepers of the Gouverneur street frebath by Miss BENNETT, who has just resigned from the position of lady keeper at that bath, will be thoroughly investigated. The annual regatta of the National Asso-

ciation of Amateur Oarsmen, held this week on the Passaic, has been one of the most successful in every way since the first, which tool place on the Schuyikill in 1873. Good weather and good water greatly aided the contests throughout, and the meeting has been as interesting as its predecessor on the same course While some strong crews and a few excellent single scullers were absent, this lack added zest to the races by giving a better chance to competitors of less distinction. There were several surprises, and in one or two cases the result was to bring comparatively new oarsmen to the front. The meeting has no doubt strengthened the prestige and position of the National Association. Should any of the successful competitors dream of attempt-

up their minds to learn to row without break ing care or slides, or running their boas into the banks, or performing any of those other needless feats which have proved fatal to American crews that have rowed in England.

It is interesting to hear that many mem bers of the British Parliament are to visit America during the coming recess. Even yet some queer notions are broached in that body concerning affairs in this country. If the visitors will keep their eyes and ears open the may learn something in the United States.

The rage for naval superiority which has distinguished Italy of late years does not at all decline. She has at present eleven war vessels of one kind or another, under construction mostly in her Government yards; and this is greater number than is now undertaken by any other country. Among these ships a grea transport, built entirely of steel, and capable o earrying 500 horses, and three ram torpedo vessels, with powerful machinery and long spurs, are noticeable. But most remarkable is the fact that three more monsters of the Duilio class are building at Castellamare, Spezia, and Venice, while the prodigious Italia and Lepanto are rapidly getting on their armor. A curious parallel might perhaps be suggested be tween the Italian eagerness for accumulating Brobdingnagian war vessels and FREDERICK the Great's proclivity for collecting gigantic grena-

The President, a New Yorker, and the Governor of New York are off on sporting expeditions. The office hunters can take a vaca-

It has been generally supposed that the right of private war has become obsolete, but the contrary is held by Gen. M. Lewis, to whom we regret being unable to give any more exact geographical classification than that he is "of Texas." At a reunion of Confederate soldiers, at McKinney, in that State, Gen. LEWIS feroclously announced that he "would never make peace with BUTLER." The BUTLER in question is, of course, the Massachusetts Bur LES, and we wonder how much BEN is scared. If he has really thought of making a journey through the South, will be change his mind on ecount of his war with LEWIS? Perhaps he has so many things and people to fight against in Massachusetts that he has no stomach for fighting Lewis. But however this may be, and whatever may be the result of the war which the Texan chief has sworn to prosecute to the bitter end, it is satisfactory to know that peace prevails throughout the country, excep in the warlike breast of Gen. M. LEWIS.

This is certainly a bad year for buil fight ers, at least in Mexico. On the 13th of July, at Guaymas, FERNANDO LOPEZ, the favorite torsador, after being greeted by thunders of applause and the waving of thousands of handkerchlofs, was gored and trampled to death in the arena, before the eyes of a vast multitude and now, on Sunday last, in the environs of the city of Mexico, the famous FELICITOS MEJIA was mortally wounded by being tossed into the air by a buil, and caught on its horns as he fell. Two such disasters, happening to two of the most famous of their calling, may well make the Mexican bull fighters thoughtful, though perhaps the tragedies will increase the appetite of the public for the sport.

While it has been insisted, on behalf of Capt. WEBB, that his fatal struggle with the Singara whirlpool was not to directly bring him a dollar, but was undertaken "wholly for advertising purposes," it is evidently for others to reap this advertising. What with the Wash ington man who prattles of going over the falls with a balloon, and the Salamanca man who offers bonds of \$1,000 that he will swim the rapids and whirlpool with his patent armor and the various other men with various other projects, poor WEBB's disaster has indeed been turned to advertising account in an unex peeted way.

It is worthy of note that earth torpedoe are enumerated among the devices which witzerland is said to have at command for resistance against invasion. These torpedoes hough in their present form the invention of an Austrian officer, cannot very materially differ in purpose from the road tornedoes whose flight use during the American civil war was stigmatized as barbarous. No doubt all war is barbarous; yet the choice between being blown up in a large company, after assaulting an un-dermined fort, or being blown up individually on the highway over which the enemy retreats, is erland should find that her mountain passes would be more impregnable by these applihe would probably use them; and this would then be another instance in which devices frowned upon in one time and country are welcomed and authorized by law in another.

The Sons of Jonadab, in their Sovereign Council, held at Providence the other day, elected a great many sovereigns. There was lovereign Patriarch, a Sovereign Secretary Sovereign Treasurer, a Sovereign Marshal and even a Sovereign Watchman. The Sons of Jonadab evidently form a nation of sovereigns

The Clerks in Washington Doing a Thriving Business in the Absence of their Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- A gentleman having usiness with three of the Executive departments wa told that the officials he must see were absent, and that he must wait until they returned. When that would be to one could tell. Within the last week a number of officials and others have come to Washington on bus ness. All departed dissatisfied, owing to the absence of heads of departments. No day goes by without num bers of such cases. Frequently they fret men of high standing in the Republican party. They publicly join the chorus about Arthur's growing popularity, but when uttering these sentiments in private they sing another

Persons having claims to present will find this a favor able time. Cierks have plenty of time for that, if they can only be made to think so, and somebody is always left behind, if it is only a messenger, to sign the paper so as to make the Lusiness final. "Addit action of the President must wait. The President constructively acting all the time, however, though h is thousands of miles away, and quite beyond the reach of either mails or the telegraph. Every day the an uncement is made that the President has done this and the other thing, when only Frank Hatton or som

other equally useful person has done it.

There is a description of business which thrives be when the greatest number are alsent and the props of responsibility are largely removed. It is reported less frequently than any other kind in the newspapers, spe-cial reasons existing for the special pains employed for avoiding publicity. By way of illustration the infamou Otto compromise may be named. It began during the exodus of last year, and came to light mouths afte through accident. Could the certain be withdrawn; would be found to be a comparatively small piece of business, however.

Windeld Scott Haucock for 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Thurs day's issue of your journal, great suterprise has be again exhibited by your having ex Senator Dorsey int ewed in New Mexico with respect to the last Pres dential election. Mr. Dorsey shows conclusively that Gen. Hancock was

lefeated by the scandalous use of money, not only in In-lians, but also in New York and Brooklyn. As in the whole annals of this republic there neve has been a candidate-save Gen. Hancock-who passed through the order of a Presidential election without tain having been at least attempted to be affixed to his public or private character, does it not seem just that such an exceptional candidate should be once more placed before the public, and thereby give the country an opportunity of rectifying a great wrong, and redeen ing itself from the national disgrace incurred by the two last Presidential elections?

P. M. HAVERTY.

Turning Against Dorsey.

From the Albany Times. The Albany Erening Journal declines to-day to publish the telegraphic summary of The Sen's last in terview with "that contemptible thief, liar, and sneek tephen W. Dorsey." This is very sad; but it doesn' amount to total suppression. The few hundred reader of the Journal will have to look elsewhere for the news But that is nothing. They are used to that.

A dainty product of a Western press is the ittle volume entitled "The Old Swimmin' Hole, and Leven More Poems," published by George C. Hitt & Co. Indianapolis. This is a collection of a dezen poems in the Hoosier dialect by that clever verse maker, Mr lames W. Riley. They are ingenious and exceedingly ing transationtic conquests, they must make | smaring; there is both wit and philosophy in them

SLATES AND CANDIDATES.

of the Names that Will be Promine Bofore the Portheoming Conven

ALBANY, Aug. 8 .- The general belief that the Democrats will carry the State this fall makes bidding active for places on the ticket. It may be said at the outset that none of the lleged slates that have been published from time to time in the newspapers has been agreed upon by the party managers. In fact, the party temper is so uncertain just now that the managers would have their slate smashed by the Convention if they made one The slates that have been made thus far have seen the work of candidates themselves or of other unauthorized persons. There is nothing in the "old ticket" cry of the Tammany men and some of their country adherents who want to renominate the unsuccessful ticket of 1881. Editor William Purcell of the Rochester says it would be unwise to nominate it, and that he would not again be a candidate for Sec retary of State. So far as heard from, the only candidate of 1881 who seeks renomination is Mr. Jerome B. Parmenter of Troy, who would like to be Attorney-General. The candidates for this office, indeed, are more numerous than for any other place on the ticket. Mr. William A. Poucher of Oswego was the first in the field, and his friends have made a considerable can vass in his behalf. He is the leader of the

and his friends have made a considerable canvass in his behalf. He is the leader of the Oswero bar, a strong speaker, and a man of fine presence. Mr. Poucher has served two terms in the Assembly with distinction and credit. He is a member of the State Committee, and has rather sympathized with the Tammany people. That, however, doesn't hurt him much in this year of harmony.

The Hon. Homer A. Nelson, the present Senator from the Dutchess district, is Mr. Poucher's chief competitor for the nomination. Mr. Nelson has twice headed the State ticket as a candidate for Secretary of State, and has the prestige of success. He was a member of Congress twenty odd years ago—a war Democrat. Mr. Nelson is a sound lawyer, and has hosts of friends all over the State. His friends have been urging the nomination of Mr. Poucher's collear field for the Attorney-Generalship; but Mr. Poucher's views on the proposed exchange of offices have not been ascertained.

Senator James W. Covert of the Queens district, it is understood, would not turn away if the nomination were tendered to him. Mr. Covert is popular with the young element in the party, and has points of strength as a candidate. He was the Hom. Perry Belmont's predecessor in Congress. Mr. Covert has almost the oratorical grace of George William Curtis, and his obituary speeches over dead legislators are among the finest on record.

Sonator Joseph Roch of New York is also a candidate for Attorney-Georgal. He always stops at the United States Hotel in Saratoga, and is soild with the anti-Hilton element. Mr. Roch is allawyer. He is the father of the press gag law that was nearly smuggled through the sacker Chapin was mentioned as a nominee for Secretary of State, but of late his name has not been discussed. Mr. J. Hampden Robb, the young New York business man who made a soild reputation in the Assembly two years ago, has also been suggested as a good man to head the ticket. He is also spoken of as a candidate for Comptroller.

Gen. Charles Hughes of Washington county and Major

didate for Comptroller.

Gen, Charles Hughes of Washington county and Major James Hargerty of New York would either of them take a nomination for Secretary of State. Gen. Hughes would run for Attorney-General if there was nobody else to take the nomination.

Mr. Robert A. Maxwell, the present State
Treasurer, probably will be renominated,
though friends of William H. Catlin, who was
beaten by a shave two years ago, are urging

him to try it again.

Mr. George H. Lapham, the Penn Yan banker, who ran unsuccessfully for the office two years ago, would still like to be Comptroller. Mr. Dennis O'Brien of Watertown, the friend of Roswell P. Flower, is often spoken of for the

The lending candidates for State Engineer and Surveyor are Thomas Evershed of Orieans county and Peter Hogan of Albany. Hero is the latest attempt to frame a slate:

Secretary of State. William A. Poucher of Oswego.
Comptroller Dennis O Brien of Jefferson.
Attorney-ieneral Homer A Nelson of Dutchess.
Treasurer Robert A Maxwell of Genesce.
State Engineer and Sur
Thomas Evershed of Orienns.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

Thomas Evershed of Orleans.

Politicians from all parts of the State who drop in here now and then agree that the Domeratic Convention is to be as harmonious as last year's, that Tammany will be admitted, and that the majority will be 20,000 or 30,000.

The Hepublican campaign is lifeless. It appears to be conceled by all hands that the present Hepublican State officers will be renominated. They represent all factions—Stalwart, Half Breed, and Fentherhe.d—as near a compromise ticket as could be made by trying it over again. Nobody wants to precliptate a fight, and it is predicted that the delegates will meet nominate the present officeholders, and get home as fast as their legs can carry them. The only change from the ticket of 1851 will probably be the nomination of ex-Senator Wendover of Columbia county for State Treasurer. There is some opposition to Gen. Carr for Secretary of State as a third termer, but it does not amount to much.

John F. Smyth will give up the Chairmanship

does not amount to much.

John F. Smyth will give up the Chairmanship
of the State Committee and an effort will be
made to get Slins B. Dutcher to take it.

LIGHT ON A GREAT QUESTION. Immortality Once More Demonstrated.

The divine self-activity in whom knowing and willing are identical, so that its knowing is at the same time a creating of its objects, knows itself, but this does not create a world of finite beings. He knows only himself, and creates or begets his own likeness, a perfect being equal to himself, the second self-activity r person. The second person, equal in knowledge and willing

creates a third equal to himself, but also creates a world of finite creatures in a process of evolution. Hecause he second knows his own derivation from the first which is only a logical precondition, and not an event ir time, so far as his perfection is concerned, in knowing i he creates it, and it appears as a stream of creation ris ing from pure passivity up to pure activity.

The inorganic nature and the plant and animal do no now attain true individuality, but man does. Man makes his environment into the image of his true self when he puts on the form of the divine second person. As that form is the elevation of the finite into par itzation of higher selves through institutions—the in visible church which is formed of all the intelligent beings collected from all worlds in the universe The social combination of man with man is thus the means of realizing the divine. The principle of the ab-

solute institution which we call the invisible church to called altruism or love. It is the missionary spirit, the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of others. This the realization in man of the occupation of the Creator and is therefore the eternal vocation of man.

and passive up to the pure active, and hence the exter nal elevation of the second person into equality with the first person would be impossible, and therefore the first person would not know bimself in the second. hence there would be no self-activity at all, and couse quently, also, no derivative or finite being. But this is impossible.

The immortality of man and the necessity of intelli

gent beings on all worlds at some stage of their process is manifest from this. The first divine knowing creates or begets the second, and sees in it the world of evoluion and the third divine unity of blessed spirits in the invisible church as the Holy Spirit. The creation of the world is the result of the knowing

of the relation of the second to the first person, and as all this is within the self knowing of the first, it is called a" double procession.

Utilizing Sludge Acid. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE

Sex of Saturday last you publish an article about a process for the utilization of sludge acid which does injustice to the real discoverer of that process. Mr. injustice to the real discoverer of that process. Mr. Robert McNanus of Breaking experimented in sludge acid for several months during the spring of the present year, and developed and perfected the process of reparating the tar from the acid, of extracting bleaching of some partial process which we have a substantial process worked through successfully may times. He only partially revealed the process to his brother, theiry Mc Manus, but supplied him with samples of the several products.

I enclose a small sample of Prussian bine, of which my husband obtained a small sancer full from a quart of sludge acid.

Mrs. Resign No. 8x3.

No. 47 Tower Building, Hicks street, Brooklyn, L. I.

The Anglo-French Artist, Fox. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In THE

Ses of the 31 inst, there is an item about the success of an Euglish boy, named Fox, in winning the first place in he competition for drawing at the Academy of Fine Master John S. Fox is of English birth, but for severa

years has studied art in Paris. He was at first a pupil of years has studied art in Paris. He was at first a pupil of Boughersean, but about a year ago was fortunate enough to be taken into the studio of therome, which is considered the greatest possible honor. He is a careful student of anatomy, and his early drawings show evi-dences of the talent which has just received so signal a recognition. The young artist has the innate power and althity to take his judice among the great nances in the world of art. It is to figure drawing and painting that his tastes inchine. nis tastes incline. Grand Barrios, Mich. Aug. 6.

When leaving home for the summer the prodent provide themselves with Dr. Javine's Carminative Halsam, in order to from promptly and effectually all attacks of cramp, diarrhean discenses, choices more or less prevaient avery a large at this school of the join -data.

THE FURCHASED FORE OF KINGS COUNTY.

Statement by Collector Tanner

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

In the publication this morning of the dison the publication this man to the closures of Stephen W. Dorsey, reference is made to the use of money in Kings county in the campaign of 1880 for the purchase of votes for Garfield. Collector Tanor Chairman of the Republican General Committee ner, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, was asked to-day what he had to say about such use of money. He said: "While I was preity active in that campaign, I was not connected with the conduct of it. I was not a member of the Campaign Committee, and, as regards the actual expenditure of money, I have no knowledge of it whatever. The best knowledge I have that money was expended is the fact that I learned after the campaign committee, and, and the description of the campaign of th I went into the General Committee this last year, that the campaign of 1880 had closed with an indebtedness of \$11,000 or \$15,000 on the committee, which indebted-ness had been reduced to \$7,000. We are now raising money to wipe it out entirely. I presume the legitimate expenses of that campaign were exceptionally heavy, pecause within my memory—and my residence her ross back to 1969—I have never known a campaign i this county prosecuted with so much vigor, and I have always felt that Mr. Daggett was entitled to great credit or the vim and energy displayed in that campaign "What do you think of Dorsey's statements !" asked

he reporter.
"I think Dorsey is telling a great deal of truth. Con-

siderable that has been eath in the last few months about the Chicago Convention and about matters at Washington prior to the assassination of President Garffeld were almost exactly corroborative of many things that Senator Conkling told me in his room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, soon after he came over from if he cared to make it to the public, would place him very different light before the American people. basis to fight upon. His only response was, given in his habitually grand way: 'I can wait; I can wait Time will make all things even.' Of course, when President Garfield was struck down by the assassin's hand I realized that the time for Mr. Conkling to spea had passed. You cannot talk against adving man. What were the things Mr. Conkling told me? Well, in a genera way, they were these statements that have be lished about messages conveyed from Garfield to Conk-ling, setting forth his desire for peace and harmony among the New York Republicans, and his determination that nothing should be done that was not agreeable to the New York Senators. 'You can imagine,' said Mr and was sick and tired of it, and I contemplated wit pleasure an Administration that I could be in accord with and four years of peace.' Those communications led to Conkling's receiving an invitation to meet Gardel' at the White House. He went there and they had a long talk. I believe he was accompanied by Arthur and James. I can understand how the Senator, having an ticipated harmony, was rudely shocked when the nex nformation he had from the other end of the line was be nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector of the

seen known was extremely distasteful to him. He imredistely made up his mind to resign his sent in the stituency or relie from politics altogether. What followed is a matter of history. I want to say in connec tion with this subject," remarked Mr. Tanner, bringin the interview to a close, "that I think the sooner Re old sores and arouse bad feelings, the sooner we will be in condition to render good service to the country by continuing a Republican administration of the Govern Ex-Sheriff Daggett was Chairman of the Campaign

committee in the Garfield campaign. An effort was nade to see him to-day, but he could not be found. He and not been at his office up to I o'clock this afternoon The Hon. W. W. Goodrich was met on his way to take a train for the far West. He will visit his son, who has a large stock farm in Wyoming, and will thence go to Salt take City, returning in about three weeks. Mr. Goodich was asked what he had to say about the use of noney in 1880. He replied that he knew there had been a great deal of money spent by the Campaign Commit went to he did not know. He believed the expenditu nust have aggregated \$60,000 or \$70,000 that in the second Lincoln campaign he was acting Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee here nd Lincoln campaign he was acting and had at his disposal a fund of about \$15,000 only. ran the campaign, and at the end had \$2,700 remaining on hand, with all expenses paid.

President Arthur on the Yellowstone.

From the Laramic Boomerang.

The visit of the President to the Yellowstone Park country, in northwestern Wyoming, is a new and perhaps a good departure in the line of Presidential jun-keting. It will unfold to the Exec utive eye a region keting. It will unrole to the bace and whose picture whose vastness will astonish him and whose picture seque beauty will delight him. The country abounds in esque beauty will delight him. The country abo gaine of all sorts, while its lakes and streams are over-populated with fish that were never fratted by the white nan's hook or reel. The hunting and fishing, therefore may reasonably be expected to occupy the best portion of the time of the Presidential party, though it is given out that the visit is one rather of business than of pleas ure. To make the journey littler and the stay as com-fortable as possible, the Secretary of War has made the most claborate preparations, including means for the most elaborate preparations, including means for the safets of the President against possible incursions of Indians and invasions by office scekers. The co ntony for his female compatriot Cleopatra, so that there need be no apprehension in regard to the Presimy. Relays of con niles will keep the President advised of the continued sistence of the Government, but there will be a matter of two weeks during which he will not get hold of newspaper of any kind, which is a deprivation, perhaps. that he will cordially accept.

Louisville as a Summer Paradisc. From the Courier-Journal.

Louisville is a first-class summer resort. We make the assertion without a particle of exaggeration, without a single motive of deception. Our summer skies tre cool, blue, and crowded with tender stars. Our benu tiful river widens like a great lake in front of the city, and seduces every refreshing breeze which blows; the water falls musically over the rocky ledges and speaks to us with voices which must be heard. Down between the lenfy shores it swirls and eddies and murmurs as ings and toys with the emerald fringes of its banks and clasps the little islands with a loving embrace and comettishly runs away swiftly to the sea. The dree on the great bridge needs but an occasional pinch of salt to make him think he is leaning over the gray cliffs at Nahant, or basking on the pier at Cape May. Looking west one sees the deep bine heights on the Indiana shore, for all the world like far-off mountains rolling in billows and crested with sunlight. Within the city, deeply shaded streets and bright parterres and flowering trees lelight the eye, which follows the leafy sinles into the distant green mist. And, at night, when the stars come out and the rights of the houses flash among the greene-ry, and the white-robed girls come to the garden gates or dream maidenly dreams on the front steps, or mu ally laugh or talk with sweet Southern accent, what more would you find of beauty under the veil of night

Effect of Brain Work on the Teeth.

The French medical journals have recently been discussing the relation of the teeth to the brain, and their conclusions are of connaterable importance to another conclusions are of connaterable importance to the first of the second of the s From the St. James's Garette.

Mr. Sheeby's Sud Story.

I am a good Republican, and Sheehy is my name; A member of a club am I, and organized the same, And in my ward the old mactime so skilfully I run And ought to have my say about the way that thing

Had raised a faction in the club, my progress to oppose He went about, and called me all the names that's lov Because I served a little term on Blackwell's lovely tale

I had a warning t'other day that I had best beware. For Brady meant to vote me down and drive me from the chair; So when he came an' brought his friends, some thirty five or more, I knew that there would be a row soon as he get the fluor.

But when he rose to speak his mind, I bade him take his seat; 'You're out of order, sir," says 1, "an' nothin' but a

He tried to fling me from the chair, to put the point to But speedily I knocked him out, although he tore my coat. Then rose at once his dirty tools, the wretched thirty

And when my friends responded well, the hall was oute alive; The neighborhood for blocks around was frightened by And we were still discussing when the station squad

sailed in. The cops were bribed, they must ba' been; the thing can't be denied. Because they clubbed my friends instead of clubbing Cother side

SUNBEAMS.

-Portugal is represented in France by M. - Cameens, a descendant of the famous poet of his name.
-The great University of Padua, in Italy, is the place of an unprecedented scandal. Prof. Brog

ped the face of Prof. Baysini.

-The Swiss railroad companies now cover a portion of their carriages with a phosphorrecens preparation, which makes them visible at night.

-For every five persons who use tobacco in England, France, and Russia, there are 15 in tierpany and North America, 24 in Belgium, 28 in Holland -The Treasurer of the immense colony of

South Australia says that the population wonly Secree

and advises a grant of \$200,000 to encourag -An eccentric lounger in Tazewell county, Iowa, has placed thirteen large armchairs in as many stores, so he can always have a seat when he calls. -The municipality of Rome has refused to give to the Minister of Public Instruction the Convent of the Carthusians. The Government wanted the con-

rent for a sculpture museum. -The Czar has forwarded through the French Ambassador \$400 toward a monument at Lan-gres to Diderot, to whom the Empress Catherine was a generous patroness and friend.

-An Illinois enake charmer gave a public exhibition with a copperhead. The charm didn't work, but the snake did, and weeks clapsed before the sho -A Dubuque boy employed on a railroad received a hurt. His father, though of ample means, left him to the charity of friends. He died, and the am

lot. The railroad men in town contribute enough to give the body a decent intermen -Ed Long and John Kelly are Indianians with sweethearts, and Long remarked that his girt was the better looking. Kelly replied that Long wa

natural parent refused to allow him to be buried in th

a liar. It was then agreed to light it out according to the rules of the prize ring. After a long struggle Long & girl's superiority of beauty was established. -In Mexico nearly every one is a smoker. The school children who have done well in their studies are rewarded by being allowed to smoke a cigar or the stand or sit at their lessons. The schoolmaster are form without a cigar in his mouth. In the law courts all persons commonly enjoy their tobacco freely, and even the accused in a criminal trial is not denied this industries. but is allowed, if his cigarette goes out in the test of the argument, to light it again by borrowing that of the

r who stands at his side to guard him -John Brown's grave at North Elba, N.Y., is closs by the old, weather-beaten farm house that was once his home. It is in a corner of the dooryard, and fenced off by a white paling, the gate of which is carefully locked. In like manner the tombstone is covered by a wooden box, chained and pastlocked to the ground. When this is removed one sees a blue stone, with the record of the death of Brown, his father and three sens.

At the foot of the grave stands a huge boulder, into which are deeply cut the letters, "John Brown, 1806."

—Leonard Case of Cleveland, a bachelog millionaire and the munificent founder of the Case School of Applied Science, was a man of anniable character of fine culture and of remarkable abilities, but his life ass so clouded by constant ill health and by a singular con-stitutional shyness that his talents were unknown even to his own townspeople, and hardly appreciated by his few intimate friends. He wrote poems, skelches and thing but an occasional mathematical paper in the transactions of the Smithsonian Institution. The man iscript of a complete novel, said to be excellent was found after his death in a mass of documents.

... The author of a volume recently sent to Spurgeon for review in the Sound and Trootel, after wash ng some time, wrote asking whether a criticism was to appear. Spurgeon replied: "With sincere esteem for yourself, I nevertheless decline entering upon the controversy proposed by your book. I think you are wrong." Then the author wrote a longer letter conwould do anything to oblige you which I believe to be right and wise, but this I will not do. I judge it to be no conscience, and I by mine."

-A convert in a Methodist congregation had been a strictly honest man, but profane and a Sab-bath breaker. The Christian Advocate, in telling the story, says that he made a full confession in one of the meetings. He said that he had lived an ungodly life and considered himself an amazing instance of slod's mercy. The tide of religious feeling rose high on his positive testimony, and as he took his seat a brother started the hymn, "The dying third rejoiced to see that fountain in his day." To the surprise of all, the new convert, in a towering rage, left the building. On being asked what the matter was he said: "There is one thing I never did-I never stole; and that they should

immediately sing like that was a personal insult. -Queen Victoria has more than once rcfused to confer a peerage, even where the honor was deserved, because the person named for elevation was not rich enough to support the title. And now there is poverty in her own family. The Duchess and Duke of Teck are said to have greatly suggested her by setting of their household furniture to satisfy the demands of their creditors. Orders of view, admitting the bearer to Kensington Palace, could be obtained of the anction error on payment of a shilling—only twenty four cents for the logue in hand. The catalogue had for one item a part of finely executed busts of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort on scagliola pedestais," and for another "five kitchen chairs and a beer stillion,"

-The Prince of Monaco, feeling that the day is not distant when the combined efforts of trance and Italy will prove too much for him has offered his principality to the former country for \$2,000,000. By the convention of 1989, the principality passes directle the French Government in the event of the present bas dying out. The Prince, although he received \$1,750,000 for his right in the gambling establishment only last year, is in financial straits again, chiefly on accent of the Hamilton litigation, which costs enermonely. The Monaco concession to the Biauca does not expire until 1910, and Mine. Blanc is naturally nervous about theremaining time of her tenure, for the French Government

will not recognize its liability to her any more than Ger-many did to its hells at the time of the unification -Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony are in England doing missionary work for waman's rights. Miss Anthony is giving to brilliant audiences glowing accounts of the rapid pro gress made by women in this country in gaming admission into occupations long monopolized by men. Ske says that forty years ago there were but four employ ments open to women—teaching, sewing, cooking and factory work. One woman was a physician and one was a preacher. There are now a thousand women practising medicine, and, as far as she has been able to learn, "they kill as large a proportion of their raticals and receive as exorbitant fees for so doing as male practitioners do." The Professor of Greek in a Kausas of the Professor of the Professo lege is a woman, and every law school in the country if

open to members of her sex. Women not only set 1515 and read proof, but edit and publish papers. -Monsigner Capel has not been commisstoned by the Propaganda in his visit to this country in any sense or for any object. It is said that has inglead some differences with Cardinal Manning on secular sel jects, and being at present unattached, he has cells here of his own motion to obtain by lecturing its exact of relieving subarrassments. He has never intended in politics, but with respect to his feelings toward the Irish party, be can safely say, with an Irish moral in the old House of Commune: "Whatever prepares I may have against the more entirely in their favor." He was the medium of obtaining that interview with th Pope's Ministers which recently was telegraphed to 90 country. He will be followed in the fall by so is leading English Carbolics, among them the Harier ha-bigh, a convert, who as Viscount Fielding, ran a most

distinguished academic career, and closely centered the University of Cambridge on country of age. -The centenary of the Bank of Ireland has just been reacted. But it has occupied its present blustrious quarters, in College Green, only since 180. Its foundation stone, as the Purhament House of Francis. was laid in February, 1729. It is said to have been de-signed by an Italian named Castelli, but Sir Level Pearce, the Itiel Surveyor Seneral of the day street in the official document as director of the Landing and he was voted \$10,000. It was not fully complete with 1739, but the Irish Parliament sat there a few years of fore. Its last meeting therein, was held in 1800 first intended to attach the building to Tranty 1 = 40. but finally the devermment said it to the Back of Irrand for \$200,000, subject to a ground rent of \$12 a car at 4. in 1804, under the Viceropalty of the Earl of Hardwell, the altering of the interior for business purpose was begun. A beautiful mode of the bang stands below the cutrance of what was core the House of Lords

-Changes in the James River have made an island of Jamestown, completely separate at the the the mainland, and about all that remains at the first English settlement of Virginia is the dismanded tonef of the old church. It was here that Formanias embraced the Christian faith, and was implicedly its name of Rebecca. The fout used on that a set used stands in the chared of Christ Church W. and serve Here also Possionius was married in 1018 to 1622. Bolf. A low brick well uncloses the ground excel 1 2 27 Rof. A low brick well unblesses the grainst the ruined tower and foundation of the found and tombstones, some broken and scatterst scale ing against the wall, and all with inscriptions proved not quite illigable, have burge since cased to indirect rate lies the dust of those who bere their ranges. I said dred yards below the ruins and one bondered on the river bank is the startly old minimum builty juty. Ambier over a functively save upon 1 to the one fifth dence on the triand, to be not become and accepted by Col II. D. H. has former to be been able to be been two and title many upon 1 to be able to be been two and title many upon 2 to be been able to be been able to be been able to be able to be been able to be able to be been able to be able to b And now when I am laid up here, a sufferin' in Believne

The grand old purry is the prey of Brady's thisvin' erew. ters of a mile in we have